THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
5 Thursday,	6 25	5 35	*For October, 1840.*
6 Friday,	6 26	5 34	h. m. h.
7 Saturday,	6 26	5 33	First 3 12 17 after'n.
8 Sunday,	6 27	5 31	Full 11 1 53 morn.
9 Monday,	6 28	5 30	Last 17 6 37 even'n.
10 Tuesday,	6 31	5 29	New 25 3 37 morn.
11 Wednesday	6 32	5 28	

Bunker Hill Declaration.

SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1840.

When men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, require that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than fifty thousand of the free electors of the New England States, honored also by the presence of like free electors from nearly every other State in the Union, having assembled on Bunker Hill, on this 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that public liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our fathers, or suffer any thing to quench within our own bosoms the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of our country, and to that Union of the States which it has happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names, we recognise no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation.—We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, perpetuating a National Brotherhood among all the States. We believe that to foment local jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust, and alienation, while it is in contemptuous disregard of the counsels of the great Father of his country, is not one form, in which irregular ambition, destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power, reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire.

We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be in free Republics, yet when it gains such an ascendancy in men's minds, as leads them to substitute party for country, to seek no ends but party ends, no approbation but party approbation, and to fear no reproach or censure, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only alloys the true enjoyment of such institutions, but weakens every day, the foundations on which they stand.

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press: we are friends of free discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self government; we desire to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge, and of truth; and we believe, especially, in the benign influence of religious feeling, and moral instruction, on the social as well as on the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the General Government, a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgments, disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening the accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiassed intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oath and his seat, on the 4th of March, 1829; and we readily admit, that under his administration, certain portions of the public affairs were conducted with ability. But we have to lament, that he was no proof against the insinuations and influences of evil councillors, or perhaps, against his own passions, when moved and excited.—Hence, in one most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulation, which respects the money, the currency, the circulation, and the internal exchanges of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments, and of projects framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation, on the part of any of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this, as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligation of morals.

But, unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating, or by whom inspired, is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this, as plainly as they prove any other act of his administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he supposed he could destroy; and the event showed that he did not overrate his popularity and his power. He pursued the bank to the death, and achieved his triumph by the Veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, recourse was had to those new modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his administration, and for the welfare of the country.

But Gen. Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations; nor seek to escape from their force. He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metallic and paper, for the general good and use of the people; and he congratulated both himself and the nation, that by the measures adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing than they ever had been under the operation of the Bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments, we know proved most illusory. Bute the frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, establishes, incontestably, his own sense of the duty of the Government.

In all the measures of Gen. Jackson upon the currency, the present Chief magistrate is known to have concurred. Like him, he was opposed to the Bank of the United States: like him, he was in favor of the State Deposite Banks; and like him, he insisted, that by the aid of such Banks, the administration had accomplished all that could be desired, on the great subjects of the currency and the exchange.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the Government which Gen. Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought to escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly denied, and the fearful resolution announced, that Government should hereafter provide for its own revenues, and that for the rest, the People must take care of themselves.

Assembled here, to day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles, and these measures, we utter against them all, from first to last, our deep and solemn disapprobation and remonstrance. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue. We deplore the temper which led him to his original quarrel with the Bank. We deplore the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others, and the subserviency of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole unbroken phalanx to the support of measures, and the accomplishment of purposes, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent.—We deplore his abandonment of measures that had been pursued for forty years; his rash experiments with great interests; and the perseverance with which he persisted in them, when men of different temperament must have been satisfied of their uselessness and impotence.

But Gen. Jackson's administration, authority and influence, are now historical. They belong to the past, while we have to do, to-day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming portents of the present. We remonstrate, therefore, most earnestly and emphatically, against the policy upon this subject of the present administration. We protest against the truth of its principles. We deny the propriety and justice of its measures. We are constrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to rouse the country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress and the dangers that surround us.

We insist, that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest neglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal, and we regard its system of sub treasuries as but a poor device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first in a new series of ruthless experiments. We believe its professions in favor of a hard-money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish Banks. We believe the clamor against State Banks, State Bonds, and State Credits, to have been raised by the friends of the Administration to divert public attention from its own mismanagement, and to throw on others the consequence of its own misconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the early part of General Jackson's administration, nor until his measures had brought the currency of the country into the utmost disorder. We know that in times past, the present Chief Magistrate has, of all men, had most to do with the systems of State Banks, the most faith in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence.

We believe that the purpose of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the Administration. What it could not accomplish by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought, and now seeks, to effect by its project of the Sub Treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the system of the Sub-Treasury is founded, the friends of the Administration have been led to espouse opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralyzing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both in price and in character, to the degraded standard of the uninformed, the ignorant, the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe. Led by the same necessity, or pushing the same principle still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but denied—the boldest agrarian notions put forth—the power of transmission from father to son openly denounced—the right of one to participate in that of another, to the rejection of the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the new Democracy; and all this, by those who are in the pay of Government, receiving large salaries, and whose offices would be nearly sinecures, but for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opinions. We believe that the general tone of the measures of the Administration, the manner in which it confers favors, its apparent preference for partizans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it bestows its confidence on the boldest and most violent, are producing serious injuries upon the political morals, and general sentiments of the country. We believe that to this cause is fairly to be attributed the most lamentable change which has taken place in the temper, the sobriety, and the wisdom with which the high public councils have been hitherto conducted. We look with alarm to the existing state of things, in this respect; and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country, as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in an attempt to bring back the deliberate age of the Government, to restore to the collected bodies of the people's Representatives, that self-respect, decorum, and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing, or of reaching its ends by unjust and violent means.

We believe the conduct of the Administration respecting the public revenue to be highly reprehensible. It has expended twenty millions, previously accumulated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power; and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of from five to ten millions of dollars. It has shrunk from its proper responsibilities.—With the immediate prospect of an empty treasury, it has yet not had manliness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the President, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, to meet the event of want of resources, by withholding, out of certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared. It lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices and delusive names, by what is called "facilities," and the "exchange of Treasury notes for specie;" while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and naked truth of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the cause of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt through the whole chain.—The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the State, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress, to vote in the organization of the House, and to hold their seats until their right be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal extent, and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument, or by analogy. There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded. And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the domination of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it would create no surprise, that pending the labors of a Committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the Chief Magistrate of the State, or according to the laws of the State, were voted into their seats, under silence imposed by the previous question, and afterwards gave their votes for the passage of the Sub-Treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invade the rights of the States, and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparing application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The President now admits it to be unconstitutional; and it is plainly so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the Constitution expressly reserved to the States. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to the prolific family of Executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late Administration, and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public office, the spoils of victory belonged to the conquerors; thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines, which thus regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passions to the pursuit of high public trusts.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus setting up executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This mis government and mal administration, would have been the more tolerable, if they had not been committed, in most instances, in direct contradiction to the warmest professions, and the most solemn assurances. Promises of a better currency, for example, have ended in the destruction of all national and uniform currency; assurances of the strictest economy have been but preludes to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud pretences of severe frugality; and the most open, unblushing and notorious interference with State elections, has been systematically practised by the paid agents of an administration, which in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be *to accomplish that task of reform, which particularly required the correction of those abuses, which brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of election.*

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved that the United States' officers have been assessed, in sums bearing proportion to the whole amount they receive from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their partizans even in State and municipal elections. Whatever, in short, has been most professed, has been least practised; and it seems to have been taken for granted that the American people would be satisfied with pretence, and a full-toned assurance of patriotic purpose. The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history, an enchanting, rose-colored futurity has been spread out before the people, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance and currency. But these colors have faded as the object has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue have resulted in the necessity of borrowing; the brilliant hopes of a better currency in general derangement, stagnation and distress; and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedented excitement by the pressure of the times, every state paper from the Cabinet at Washington comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things, which the wise policy of the administration is alleged to have brought about! Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable; and all attempts at change, only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful administration of public affairs!

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we feel bound to advert, by our veneration for the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens. We feel that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the parricidal act. The late President, in a communication to Congress, more than intimates, that some of the easliest and most important measures of Washington's administration were the offspring of personal motives and private interests. His successor has repeated and extended this accusation, and given to it, we are compelled to say, a great degree of offensiveness and grossness. No man with an American heart in his bosom, can endure this without feeling the deepest humiliation as well as the most intense scorn.—The fame of Washington, and his immediate associates is one of the richest treasures of the country. His is that name which an American may utter with pride in every part of the world, and which, wherever uttered, is shouted to the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Imputations which assail his measures so rudely, while they are abominable violations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind. Miserable, miserable indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its party predominance, its ruinous schemes and senseless experiments, without thus attempting to poison the fountains of truth, and to prove the government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such an effort could succeed; but they must be impotent. Neither the recent, nor the present President, was born to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates.—The destiny of both has been, rather, to illustrate by contrast, that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated, and to hurl blows, which the affectionate veneration of American citizens, and the general justice of the civilized world, will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon themselves. If this language be strong, so also is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it; and on an occasion like this, we could not leave this consecrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty, had we not thus given utterance to the fulness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke, and most thorough reprobation and scorn, a labored effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of the government.

Finally, on this spot, the fame of which began with our liberty, and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country and of the world, we declare our conscientious convictions, that the present Administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the Constitution, maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity.—We declare with the utmost sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own power, influence, and popularity; that to this end, it has abandoned indispensable but highly responsible Constitutional duties; that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion, that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage, that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest: that it has shown itself to be selfish in its ends and corrupt in its means; and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and distress, and undermine at once the foundation of the public prosperity and the institutions of the country.

Men thus false to their own professions, false to the principles of the constitution, false to the interests of the people, and false to the highest honor of their country, are unfit to be the rulers of this Republic.

The people of the United States have a right to an honest and faithful exercise of all the powers of the Constitution as understood and practised in the best days of the Republic for the general good. They have an inalienable right to all the blessings of that liberty which their fathers achieved, and all the benefits of the *Union* which their fathers established.

And standing here, this day, with the memory of those Fathers fresh on our hearts and with the field of their glory and the monuments of their fame full in our own view—with Bunker Hill beneath us, and Concord and Lexington, and Dorchester Heights, and Faneuil Hall around us—we here as a part of the people pledge ourselves to spare no lawful and honorable efforts to vindicate and maintain these rights, and to remove from the high places of the nation men who have thus contemned and violated them.

And we earnestly and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the Union, foregoing all considerations of party and forgetting all distinction of State or Section, to rally once more, as our Fathers did in '76 against the common oppressors of our country, and to unite with us in restoring our glorious Constitution to its true interpretation, its practical administration, and its just supremacy.

In such a case, principles are every thing; individuals nothing. Yet we cannot forget that we have worthy, honest, capable candidates for the offices from which we hope to remove the present incumbents.

Those who desire a change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary unanimity to support General William Henry Harrison for the office of President. We believe him to be an honest and faithful citizen, who has served his country successfully, in divers civil trusts; and we believe him a veteran soldier, whose honor and bravery cannot be questioned.—We give him our unhesitating confidence; and in that confidence we shall support him, and the distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, with all our efforts and all our hearts, through the present contest, convinced by their election the true spirit of the Constitution will be restored, the prosperity of the people revived, the stability of our free institutions re-assured, and the blessings of Union and Liberty secured to ourselves and our posterity.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The barque Eugenia, Captain James Pascoe, arrived at New York on Friday morning. She left Vera Cruz on the 26th August.

The Government conducta, consisting of about $300,000 had left Mexico on the 16th August, destined for Vera Cruz, at which place money had become exceedingly scarce, owing to recent revolutionary movements of the Federal party at the capital.

The revolt of the 5th and 6th regiments, on the 15th July, had been compromised and settled on the 27th—the lives of those concerned being guarantied by the Supreme Government; but the principal chiefs had received their passports to quit the country, and were preparing to leave.

President Bustamante had asked to be invested with extraordinary powers, but which Congress had not granted on the 19th August. His Ministers had sent in their resignation, but continued to discharge the functions of their respective offices.

Tranquility prevailed at Tampico on the 9th of August—a revolt of the troops having been anticipated.

The Texian navy, or a part thereof, under the command of Commodore Moore, was cruising off Vera Cruz on the 24th August; but not, as supposed, with any hostile intention.

Another distressing Fire in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee of Tuesday morning last says, that on Monday night a fire broke out in Bagatelle street, which consumed fifteen or twenty dwellings, kitchens, and back buildings. The fire originated in a house in Craps street and extended to Bagatelle, from thence the flames destroyed nearly all the buildings on the right hand side of Bagatelle street to Union. The half of the square was destroyed. The amount of losses, although not considerable, will be severely felt by the unfortunate sufferers.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

We are pleased to learn that at the late Ladies' Fair at Quincy Hall, in behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument, has raised upwards of $20,000, and private gentlemen having previously pledged themselves to give $20,000 if an equal amount should be contributed by others, $40,000 will be thus raised, which, it is stated, will be sufficient to complete the Monument.—*Bal. Reg.*

The *Boston Courier* states, "We are authorized by the Treasurer of the late Monument Fair to say that sufficient progress has been made in the settlement of the various accounts to authorize the belief that the nett proceeds will not fall short of *twenty five thousand dollars.* It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we make this announciation. The Monument will now go up. Whosoever lives three years will witness its completion."

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.

A letter to the Postmaster of this city, (says the Baltimore American) from an agent of the Post Office Department, dated Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10th 1840, states that the individual who robbed the U. S. Mail, east of Springfield, Ohio, on the night of the 10th of March last, has been arrested, and sixteen thousand dollars of the money recovered. Charles Bosterich, the driver of the mail stage, turns out to be the robber.

Escape of Louis Phillippe and his Family from Shipwreck.—On the 16th ult. the King embarked with his family at Eu, at twelve o'clock at night, in the Velos steamer, his intention being to touch at Boulogne, but the weather being very stormy, and the steamer was obliged to make for Calais. In threading the channel, the vessel was driven on the works of the new jetty, where she grounded in a situation of imminent peril to all on board. As soon as it was possible to effect a debarkation, the King ordered every person to be landed, and was himself the last person who left the ship. Thousands of the inhabitants of Boulogne crowded the shore to receive their Sovereign, after which the King and his family left the town for Boulogne.

All men are "Led."—Swift once attempted in a humorous mood, to prove that all things were governed by the word *led.*—Said he, "Our noblemen and druukards are *pimpled*—physicians and pulses are *feeled*—their patients and organs are *pilled*—a new married man and an ass are *bridled*—and an old married man and a peck horse are *saddled*—cats and dice are *cutted*—swine and nobility are *styled*—a coquette and tinder box are *sparkled.*"

Opening a Grocery.—The New York Planet says: "A journeyman printer, who is rather hard up at present, says he intends to open a grocery, provided any one will lend him a crowbar."

[illegible] the Whigs of Rhode [illegible] Liberty and Union."

RUTHERFORD.

This little body with a great [illegible] was represented. She bore on her Banner these words:—"Rutherford always right." On another were pictured the Counties representing the fifth Congressional District, with an Eagle, &c. Two mottoes would do honor to a moment the political character of those Counties by the light and darkness of voting. New Hanover, for instance, was pointed on black on the Acts of Spoliation, and we thought might deem had with propriety the same description that is said to have been placed over Dante's Hell—"Hope never enters here."

FRANKLIN.

This County, in proportion to the number of its Whig Voters, was more numerously represented than any other. Out of 300 voters, more than 200 were present. They had in the Procession a Log Cabin so profusely decorated with emblems and insignia, as to attract universal attention. We think that Franklin, with proper efforts, may obtain the Prize Ship from the Central Committee.

GRANVILLE.

Came next to Franklin, headed by two Log Cabins, one belonging to Col. Wm. Roberts, and the other to Messrs. Lemay & Hill. The first was drawn by four greys, each of which were decorated with beautiful satin Banners worked by the hands of a fair Lady in Oxford. On No. 1, was worked—"Down with Van Buren!" On No. 2, "W. H. H. the Hero of the Thames; 5th October, 1813." On No. 3, "Harrison and Tyler." On No. 4, "Whigs of '76 and '40— O. K." Behind this Cabin was a Red Fox caged. The other Cabin had a white silk Banner, beautifully worked by a Lady. Then came the large Delegation, of least 800 in number, with a white silk banner trimmed with blue, bearing the words—"In our right is our might." There was also another beautifully worked Banner, with the motto—"Granville—we come," presented by a Virginia Lady.

WARREN.

The Spartan Band were here, with their elegant Banner, on one side of which was a Tobacco Plant, with the inscription—"Warren—first but determined." Reverse side, an Eagle, bearing in his beak the motto—

"We know our rights,
"And knowing dare maintain them."

ANSON.

From this Borough Whig County, but five Delegates were in attendance. They bore on their Badge these words—"The 1100 Whigs of Anson."

CUMBERLAND.

We were delighted to see so imposing an array from Cumberland. She is the only county in the district which sends Van Buren Representatives to the Legislature, but each is the energy of her sons, that she will not long form this exception. First came her noble Cabin, with the inscription on the door—"To rent after the 4th of March, 1841"—a Martin Boz, labelled "O. K.—Off to Kinderhook." Their beautiful Banner had the motto, "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures." Reverse, "No reduction of wages: the laborer is worthy of his hire." "Cumberland Association of 1775; Tippecanoe Club, 1840; advocating the same principles." Another Banner was inscribed on one side, "Charge Chester, Charge!" and on the other side, "Cumberland County, 621 Whigs." The Log Cabin was presented to the Tippecanoe Club of this City, and is now in their possession.

MOORE.

After Cumberland, came "the sons of Moore," one hundred strong, bearing a white Satin Banner, bordered with blue. On one side was an evergreen Pine, six feet high, with this inscription:

Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances,
Honor'd and blest be the evergreen Pine;
Long may the tree on this Banner that glances,
Flourish—the shelter and grace of our line.

At the foot of the Tree were fallen Pine burrs, intended to represent fallen Van Burenism. On the reverse side were these words (taken from the Register that announced the unexpected Whig triumph in Moore last August)—"Gallant little Moore! Redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." To one corner of the Banner was attached a streamer, bearing on one side—"The Sons of Moore O. K."—and on the other—"The Campbells are coming." Just before the Election, a Van Buren Paper, in reference to Moore, in the ecstacy of anticipated victory, used the expression—"The Campbells are coming. They were *here* at the Convention."

WAKE.

The number in attendance from this County was very great. At the head of the Delegation was the Tippecanoe Club of this City, with their magnificent Banner, just presented by the Ladies of Raleigh. Next followed Crab Tree District Club in a large body, with a flag bearing the words—"All ready"—and they will prove themselves so in November. Then came the good Whigs of Barton's Creek District with their Flag, and then the other citizens of the County.

PERSON.

The delegation from this County, though small, manifest much zeal in the cause of Reform. On their Banner was inscribed—"Under the flag of our country, we come to the rescue."

CABARRUS.

We were glad to welcome a Delegation from this distant County. On their Banner was inscribed—"Cabarrus—Whig 1776—Whig 1840—We are ready."

MECKLENBURG.

This County, which Cornwallis denounced in the Revolution as the most rebellious in America, was also well represented. Her Banner bore a Hornet's nest, with the words—"Old Mecklenburg, we are here."

ORANGE.

Old Republican Orange mustered here in great strength. The undegenerate sons of those noble sires who "raised the rude standard of rebellion at Allemance, and poured out their life's blood at Germanton," came up in great numbers and with unexampled alacrity, to the rescue of the Country and the Constitution. About 1200 of her hard handed and honest-hearted citizens were in attendance. They had not less than 100 wagons upon the ground—a Log Cabin and its various accompaniments. Their Banners were very beautiful, and the inscriptions and devices which they bore were peculiarly original and eloquent. On one Banner—"Old Orange forever," on the reverse, the figure of a Fox bearing Martin's countenance with that "everlasting smirk"—his tail upon the banner-staff, with the inscription, "we've *tailed* him." Better than "good!" There was another banner with the following devices and inscriptions: Devices—A splendid eagle—cotton bale, cider barrel, implements of husbandry, etc. &c. Inscription—"Orange true to Whig principles as when her sons raised the rude standard of rebellion at Allemance, and poured out their life's blood at Germanton. Regulators in 1770—Rebels in 1776—Reformers in 1840."—On the reverse, "A good currency—it is not "too much to expect from Government." The names of MANGUM was inscribed on this Banner.

ROWAN.

This mother of counties was here in strong force, and being the first on the ground her Delegation attracted much attention. Her main Banner was a most exquisite affair, and bore the inscription—"Thy daughters cheer thee onward." An Indian Canoe, 36 feet long, with persons to manage it, arrayed in the savage costume, attracted much attention. It bore on one side this inscription, "1840—our motto is victory! We won't give up the ship." On the other side of the Canoe, "Old Tip—the life-boat of our country." The Canoe sustained a banner bearing various excellent mottos, as "Old Rowan, her sons are here—William Henry Harrison, the People's choice and nation's pride—The ballot-box is our choice," &c. There was a Coop also, with a pert clever looking cock therein; and on the Coop were the words, "Tell Chapman to *crow*—Crow Chapman! Crow!"—a most capital hit.

CHATHAM.

Old Chatham poured in her Delegates upon us by hundreds, as she will her votes in November.

[illegible] a large and respectable Delegation. Her Banner was very handsome, and the figures and mottoes upon it evinced the correctness and eloquence of the taste which selected them. It was headed "Old Johnston." Then came the figure of a Log Cabin; Five Forests boxed for turpentine; an Apple Orchard, with a Cider Press. On the reverse, a Log Cabin, and Gen. Harrison contenting to it a mutilated old soldier. Inscription, "Johnston to the rescue;—The poor man's friend; the People's choice. In 1832, for Clay 6 votes; in 1836, for Morehead 570 votes—Whig gain, 564.

IREDELL.

This County had a very small representation, but her Delegation entered into the spirit of the occasion with as much zeal as those who had their hundreds here. She had an appropriate Banner: "Iredell—(Likeness of Gen. Harrison) —Whig in '76—Whig majority in 1840, 1365."

It is impossible amid the confusion and excitement of such a scene, to copy accurately the various Banners and devices. No doubt we have omitted many in the foregoing enumeration, and failed to do justice to others. But we have done our best, and can only promise to supply such additional information as may be communicated to us. There were a large number of Counties, we know, the Delegates from which arrived too late to procure any other device than a Badge. We recollect Carteret, Pasquotank, Hertford, Bankington, Duplin, Edgecomb, Guilford, Halifax, Hyde, Randolph, Stokes, Surry and Washington; and there may have been others.

On reaching the Capitol Square, Mr. Rayner welcomed the assembled thousands in his own matchless style, in a speech which, coming from the heart, must, we think, have reached the heart of every hearer. On concluding, he submitted a motion that the Convention do now organize, which being assented to, he proposed as President thereof JOHN OWEN, of Bladen—a nomination which was ratified by acclamation. On being conducted to the Chair, Gov. OWEN addressed the Convention as follows:

FELLOW-AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is with no ordinary emotions that I rise to tender you the homage of a grateful heart, for this distinguished evidence of your favor. To be called on to preside over the deliberations of a respectable portion of my Fellow-Citizens upon any occasion which they may deem of sufficient importance to justify their assembling together, is an honor which, when conferred on me, I have ever felt, and have never failed to acknowledge in such terms as my heart and my understanding have suggested.—But, my fellow-citizens, this is the first pat pouring of the people, the first pilgrimage of the Freemen of North Carolina to their Capital, as worshippers at the Temple of Liberty, and he who has so far won your favorable consideration as to be called on to preside at such a meeting, is more truly honored than he who has inherited a diadem.

My Fellow-Citizens, why this agitation of the public mind—why this mighty movement of the American People which is witnessed from one extremity of our beloved Country to the other?—Nothing short of a most thorough conviction of the necessity of a revolution in public opinion could produce it;—nothing but a determination to eternalize the principles of Civil Liberty, handed down to us as the price of revolutionary toil and blood, could justify it.

But, Fellow-Citizens, it is not my purpose as it is not my duty to enter into the discussion of the causes which have brought together this immense concourse of Freemen—that duty, no, that *privilege* will devolve on some of you—suffice it for me to say, that our assembling together is one of the inestimable rights secured to us by the charter of our Liberties; and who shall object to it? Is it an operation by which the rights of any citizen of the State is invaded? No—and if it lead to the re-establishment of those constitutional rights and privileges upon which all our former prosperity has been based, it will also be the means of removing that dissatisfaction which now covers the land, and which, wherever it occurs, has, with much force and truth, been called the expenditure of Government; and truly, my Fellow-Citizens, that is the heaviest expenditure of any Government, which robs it of the affections of its people. Talk not to me, my countrymen, of the millions that have been squandered by the prodigacy of the present Administration, only as it leads to the trembling down of the principles of the Constitution, and the establishment upon its ruins of despotism. He who steals our money steals trash, when compared with the principles of liberty, which are our birth right; and here let me say, ones and forever, call me by whatever name, Republican or Federalist, Democrat or Demagogue, deprive me of the Constitution, and the principles of that sacred instrument as understood and practiced upon by the Father of his country, and the Government to me is not worth its preservation.

Fellow-Citizens, we have had our lot cast at a period in the political history of our country, when questions involving the rights and privileges of the general government under the Constitution of the United States had arisen more frequently than at any former period, and were discussed with unprecedented freedom and ability; and if we had to lament that under different constructions of the same instrument, some of the angry passions of our nature may have been warmed into undue exercise, we had also abundant cause of gratitude that we were in the enjoyment of all the blessings of free government, in the enjoyment of that period in which we had ceased to call by different names, brethren of the same principles, we were proud, all proud, to consider ourselves Republicans, and indulging the pleasing hope that the time had passed forever when any other question should be propounded of him whose virtuous ambition might prompt him to seek for office, than those which formed the touch stone, the test of qualification with the immortal Jefferson, is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?—Standing, then, on this elevated ground, with what ineffable delight did every friend of his country contemplate the glorious scenes of expanding population, civilization and happiness, then obtaining in every portion of our common Country. Agriculture and the Arts, Commerce and Science, and the Religion of our Fathers spreading their peaceful and holy empire, where but a few years since, the prowling Savage was in quest of his prey, or the beasts of the forest were undisturbed, and in these glorious scenes who was the pioneer? Even he who, faithful in every trust, is now at the head of our column.

And whilst we viewed this stupendous increase in some of our sister States in population, and in all the arts of civilized life by which that population was rendered respectable and happy, how did the heart of every patriot son of North Carolina bound within him, when he found that she too was not found wanting in endeavors to hand down to posterity the happy government, not of our choice, but the choice of our illustrious ancestors, and our rich inheritance, with as small a debt of error and folly to answer for, as a vigilant guardianship of all our rights, and a faithful performance of all our duties would enable us to do. But in the midst of this bright and glorious career, how changed, how suddenly and wofully changed is the scene. Lawless power has usurped the place of constitutional government—the will of the President of the United States represents the law of the land, with the addition of a single power which the President declared he could not recommend too strongly to the adoption of Congress, so fully as only to require the definition of despotism to define his powers—offences deserving the utmost reprobation of the American People are perpetrated by almost every officer of the Government, and are not only unwhipt of Justice, but are committed, in the face of the American People, with perfect impunity. Misrule and corruption, and violence and vice, cover the land which entomb the ashes of our illustrious dead. Will you my countrymen, tamely submit to this? or will you, with the same high patriotism, and zeal to fight the battles of the WHIG PARTY, as in the days of old, gird on your armor, appealing to God for the rectitude of your motives, and true cause, and to the high public spirit which has ever been the characteristic of North Carolina, and the deathknell of usurpation, and the deathknell of the public good.

At the conclusion of the Address, on motion of Mr. W. R. Gales the following gentlemen were named as Vice-Presidents, viz: William B. Shepard, of Pasquotank, Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, John McLeod, of Johnston, Richard Hines, of Edgecomb, R. Galloway, of Rockingham, F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, Wm. Roberts, of Granville, Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, R. McNeeley, of Rowan, Michael Holt, of Orange, D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, and Rufus Reed, of Iredell.

And, on motion of Mr. George W. Haywood, Charles Manly, Edward B. Freeman and H. W. Miller, were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being declared to be duly organized, Mr. Badger addressed it for nearly an hour, on the great political issues of the day, and concluded by offering for the adoption of the Convention, the Declaration of Rights which appears on the preceding page. It was accordingly read by Mr. Manly, and the question on its adoption was carried in the affirmative by a deafening shout. We consider it one of the ablest papers to which the present state of the country has given birth, and should be circulated by thousands throughout the State.

Mr. Mangum being called for by the crowd to address the Convention, it was announced that he was detained at home by sickness.

Mr. Stanly was then called out, and addressed the Convention nearly two hours in his usually fervid and fearless manner. When he concluded, Messrs. Rayner and Williams were loudly called for, but the hour being late, the Convention adjourned to Dinner, to meet again next morning at 10 o'clock.

The Dinner was served up on 20 Tables, 100 feet long, so arranged as to present something like a hollow square—the centre Table being in the form of an H—in honor of Harrison. The only merit of the Dinner was, its abundance and the Republican simplicity with which it was arranged. Every body, however, seemed to do justice to the immense beams of baked and barbecued meats, though served upon tin platters and wooden trenchers. After Dinner, a number of gentlemen were called on for Speeches, and the evening was agreeably spent. Among the gentlemen who addressed the crowd, were Messrs. Rayner, of Cabarrus, C. P. Green, of Virginia, H. L. Rebards, of Granville, and Guthrie, of Chatham.

At night, there was speaking again at the Whig Encampment and at the Log Cabin, but we have been unable to obtain particulars.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, the Convention was again organized, without any abatement of spirit or enthusiasm, and but little of numbers.—Mr. Rayner opened the discussion in a speech of more than two hours, and fully sustained the high reputation he has acquired as a debater.—The veteran Whig, Lewis Williams, was next called for, and delivered a most capital Speech.—The enthusiasm with which Messrs. Stanly, Rayner and Williams, were received by the immense throng, must have been gratifying in the highest degree.

James W. Bryan, Esq. Elector in the Newbern District, was next called for. He has the finest absorption of almost any within our knowledge, and was, on this occasion, in his best vein. Of course, he served up a rich intellectual treat to his hearers. An incident occurred whilst he was speaking, which being very uncommon, excited considerable sensation, and deserves to be noticed. Three Eagles were distinctly observed, at a great height, for several moments hovering directly over the thousands assembled to hear the discussion of great and important Political questions connected with the approaching Presidential Election.

The Rev. Mr. Crudup, of Granville, was next called on and addressed the Convention for about half an hour, but we were not fortunate enough to hear him. After he concluded, Mr. Boyden, of Surry was loudly called for, and delivered a most spirited Speech which was enthusiastically received. The hour being late, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*, and dinner was again served up at the Encampment for the Delegates.

We are aware that we have given but an imperfect account of this great occasion. With a greater allowance of time, and under more favorable circumstances of preparation, we should despair of doing justice to the incidents of *our* GLORIOUS TWO DAYS. We will venture to say, that no person who attended this immense gathering, left Raleigh with a single doubt on his mind as to the triumphant majority which we shall give for old Tip, in November. Each delegate must have become satisfied that this bright prospect is before us, not only from conversation with others, but from his own personal observation of the materials which constituted the Convention, the tone and temper which marked all its proceedings, and perhaps, more than all, the gratifying reception which every where along the routes of the various Delegations, from every house and cabin, was extended unto them. The Farmer forgot his toils—the laborer his work—even the women abandoned their household duties—and all actuated by one common impulse, rushed to the road side to give one hearty "Harrah for Old Tip," and to bid the Delegates "God Speed" in their good work.

And we know, that the enthusiasm manifested here pervades the whole body of the Whig population throughout the State; and we look forward to the 12th of November next, as another "GLORIOUS FOURTH" an auspicious day, when, we will be released from the fears of that dire oppression which hangs over the land; and when we may again behold the Government administered as in those old days, when Democracy was something more than an *idle* name.

Taking the Convention all together, the short time between its call and its assembling; the sparseness of our population; the few facilities for transporting large masses of the people, and it will compare advantageously with any ever held South of the Potomac.

We should do great injustice to an individual, to whom we are more indebted than to any other person for the order and propriety of the Procession, if we omitted to give him a distinct notice. We allude to Gen. John I. Pastear, of Newbern, a gentleman whose military knowledge is only exceeded by the possession of all those qualities which constitute a clever fellow. Aided by Gen. Robert W. Haywood, and Lieut. Lucas, of the Raleigh Guards, the arrangements were all so perfect, that no irregularity occurred in the whole procedure from beginning to end.

Indeed it is a subject of universal remark, that so orderly and quiet a time, considering the thousands in attendance, was never seen before. All seemed impressed with the belief, that they had assembled for no idle pageant, but to do good service to the country, and this consideration controlled all their actions. Efforts were made, indeed, and we are sorry to say so, by the Van Buren party, to insult and excite our Whig brethren; but in this design, they got completely foiled. A red Petticoat was suspended from a Public building, in the most conspicuous part of the Town; and the subjoined infamous Hand-bill was on Wednesday morning, found sticking to almost every house and post in the City. We publish it as an evidence of the refinement and decency of some of the Van Buren party, hereabouts:

NOTICE.

THE TIPPECANOE CLUB BALL

Will take place to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock. As none but the *well bred Gentlemen* will be permitted to attend, the *poorer class* are notified that they will be entertained at the Log Cabin (next door) on *Hard Cider*.

By order of THE MANAGERS.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1840.

Not a Bad Idea—The editor of the Lynchburg Virginian thinks that there is quite enough political *heat* in this country. He recommends that the *heat* should be moderated as far as possible, and the *light* increased.

[illegible]

WE [illegible] of the [illegible] Republic, [illegible] and confidence of a free People:

BECAUSE, they have violated every pledge they have given to the Nation:

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the Public Expenditures from Twelve, to Thirty-six Millions of Dollars per annum:

Promising us a Currency better than Bank Notes, which are convertible at the will of the holder, into Gold or Silver, they have redeemed the promise, by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has deprived us altogether of gold and silver; compelled the Banks to curtail their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally and greatly reduced; and the wages of labor rendered uncertain, fluctuating, and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the Government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of Federal Officers to interfere in elections; have treated as ground of removal (from office, not only opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassing; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of office-holders into mere dependants upon Executive favor; bound, not to serve the Country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of unlimited obedience to Executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the People, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few; they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments, men whom the People have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

BECAUSE, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly co-eval with the existence of the Government, and continued under every Administration, and have substituted in lieu thereof the Sub-Treasury;

By which, the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was wont to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers, and subject to Executive control and misapplication;

By which, the People are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered impossible to many, and to all difficult or expensive;

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury Drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the Revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great Bank of issue and deposit, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes;

And which Sub-Treasury system, they themselves in 1834, denounced as unwise, unjust, contrary to the genius of our Institutions and the practice of the Government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the Executive a power dangerous to freedom:

BECAUSE, the Sub-Treasury plan, repudiated by the People, and repeatedly rejected in Congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the House of Representatives by a majority, procured in part by a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, accompanied with open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of New Jersey to authenticate the will of her People:

BECAUSE, in order to secure a clear majority in the House of Representatives, the Administration members of that body, did, without any color or shadow of right, against precedent, and in violation of the Constitution and Laws, refuse to admit to their seats five members duly returned by the State of New Jersey, and did admit, as *prima facie* entitled to seats, five persons not returned, whom they finally declared to be sitting members on the part of New Jersey, for the whole Congress, against the return under the great Seal of the State, and without any evidence to falsify the said return, or in any manner to manifest the title of the persons so admitted; whereby the said Administration members did, in truth and effect, of their own authority, appoint five members to represent the State of New Jersey, and thus usurp to themselves the elective franchise of the People of that State:

BECAUSE, they have, from time to time, obtained from Congress, grants of large sums of money, have increased by hundreds the number of office holders, and by many thousands of dollars the amount of salaries, beyond the demands of the public service, and have then squandered the money and distributed the offices to purchase the support of the venal and ambitious, and have sought by every art of corruption, to secure themselves the possession of power, and to retain the means of advancing themselves at the expense of the Nation:

BECAUSE, the Executive has recommended to Congress, under the specious name of a plan for the organization of the Militia, the establishment of a STANDING ARMY of 200,000 men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for eight years, to be marched to distant places, kept under the chief superintendence of Officers, appointed not by the States, but by the President; and in a time of profound peace, when there are no invasions to repel, no insurrections against the order of society, no combinations against the execution of

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WHEREAS, [illegible] and [illegible] have [illegible] the Whig Party of the United States, in the choice of a President and Vice President, to be supported by the Whig Electors at the ensuing election, and have declared their preference for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, have also declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of the Union, in the several States, have, in their Conventions, Primary Meetings, and other modes of expressing their opinions, declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of the Union, in the several States, have, in their Conventions, Primary Meetings, and other modes of expressing their opinions, declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of the Union, in the several States, have, in their Conventions, Primary Meetings, and other modes of expressing their opinions, declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them;

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the Public Expenditures from Twelve, to Thirty-six Millions of Dollars per annum:

Promising us a Currency better than Bank Notes, which are convertible at the will of the holder, into Gold or Silver, they have redeemed the promise, by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has deprived us altogether of gold and silver; compelled the Banks to curtail their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally and greatly reduced; and the wages of labor rendered uncertain, fluctuating, and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the Government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of Federal Officers to interfere in elections; have treated as ground of removal (from office, not only opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassing; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of office-holders into mere dependants upon Executive favor; bound, not to serve the Country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of unlimited obedience to Executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the People, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few; they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments, men whom the People have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

BECAUSE, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly co-eval with the existence of the Government, and continued under every Administration, and have substituted in lieu thereof the Sub-Treasury;

By which, the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was wont to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers, and subject to Executive control and misapplication;

By which, the People are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered impossible to many, and to all difficult or expensive;

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury Drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the Revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great Bank of issue and deposit, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes;

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By which, the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was wont to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers, and subject to Executive control and misapplication;

By which, the People are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered impossible to many, and to all difficult or expensive;

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury Drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the Revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great Bank of issue and deposit, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes;

And which Sub-Treasury system, they themselves in 1834, denounced as unwise, unjust, contrary to the genius of our Institutions and the practice of the Government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the Executive a power dangerous to freedom:

BECAUSE, the Sub-Treasury plan, repudiated by the People, and repeatedly rejected in Congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the House of Representatives by a majority, procured in part by a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, accompanied with open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of New Jersey to authenticate the will of her People:

BECAUSE, in order to secure a clear majority in the House of Representatives, the Administration members of that body, did, without any color or shadow of right, against precedent, and in violation of the Constitution and Laws, refuse to admit to their seats five members duly returned by the State of New Jersey, and did admit, as *prima facie* entitled to seats, five persons not returned, whom they finally declared to be sitting members on the part of New Jersey, for the whole Congress, against the return under the great Seal of the State, and without any evidence to falsify the said return, or in any manner to manifest the title of the persons so admitted; whereby the said Administration members did, in truth and effect, of their own authority, appoint five members to represent the State of New Jersey, and thus usurp to themselves the elective franchise of the People of that State:

BECAUSE, they have, from time to time, obtained from Congress, grants of large sums of money, have increased by hundreds the number of office holders, and by many thousands of dollars the amount of salaries, beyond the demands of the public service, and have then squandered the money and distributed the offices to purchase the support of the venal and ambitious, and have sought by every art of corruption, to secure themselves the possession of power, and to retain the means of advancing themselves at the expense of the Nation:

BECAUSE, the Executive has recommended to Congress, under the specious name of a plan for the organization of the Militia, the establishment of a STANDING ARMY of 200,000 men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for eight years, to be marched to distant places, kept under the chief superintendence of Officers, appointed not by the States, but by the President; and in a time of profound peace, when there are no invasions to repel, no insurrections against the order of society, no combinations against the execution of

[illegible]

WHEREAS, [illegible] and [illegible] have [illegible] the Whig Party of the United States, in the choice of a President and Vice President, to be supported by the Whig Electors at the ensuing election, and have declared their preference for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, have also declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of the Union, in the several States, have, in their Conventions, Primary Meetings, and other modes of expressing their opinions, declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of the Union, in the several States, have, in their Conventions, Primary Meetings, and other modes of expressing their opinions, declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them; and whereas, the Whig Party of the Union, in the several States, have, in their Conventions, Primary Meetings, and other modes of expressing their opinions, declared their preference for the same persons, and have pledged themselves to support them;

BECAUSE, they have expended every pledge they have given to the Nation:

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the Public Expenditures from Twelve, to Thirty-six Millions of Dollars per annum:

Promising us a Currency better than Bank Notes, which are convertible at the will of the holder, into Gold or Silver, they have redeemed the promise, by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has deprived us altogether of gold and silver; compelled the Banks to curtail their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally and greatly reduced; and the wages of labor rendered uncertain, fluctuating, and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the Government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of Federal Officers to interfere in elections; have treated as ground of removal (from office, not only opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassing; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of office-holders into mere dependants upon Executive favor; bound, not to serve the Country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of unlimited obedience to Executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the People, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few; they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments, men whom the People have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

BECAUSE, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly co-eval with the existence of the Government, and continued under every Administration, and have substituted in lieu thereof the Sub-Treasury;

By which, the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was wont to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers, and subject to Executive control and misapplication;

By which, the People are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered impossible to many, and to all difficult or expensive;

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury Drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the Revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great Bank of issue and deposit, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes;

And which Sub-Treasury system, they themselves in 1834, denounced as unwise, unjust, contrary to the genius of our Institutions and the practice of the Government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the Executive a power dangerous to freedom:

BECAUSE, the Sub-Treasury plan, repudiated by the People, and repeatedly rejected in Congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the House of Representatives by a majority, procured in part by a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, accompanied with open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of New Jersey to authenticate the will of her People:

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Charlotte:

Thursday, October 15, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the true good of the PEOPLE.

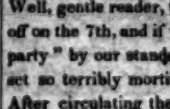
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES McDOWELL,	of Burke.
2d "	Gen. JAMES WELLBORN,	of Wilkes.
3d "	DAVID RANSOUR,	of Lincoln.
4th "	DAVID F. CALDWELL,	of Rowan.
5th "	JAMES MEBANE,	of Caswell.
6th "	Hon. ABRAM RENCHER,	of Chatham.
7th "	JOHN B. KELLY,	of Moore.
8th "	Dr. JAMES S. SMITH,	of Orange.
9th "	CHARLES MANLY,	of Wake.
10th "	Col. WM. L. LONG,	of Halifax.
11th "	WM. W. CHERRY,	of Bertie.
12th "	THOMAS F. JONES,	of Pasquimons.
13th "	JOSIAH COLLINS,	of Washington.
14th "	JAMES W. BRYAN,	of Carteret.
15th "	DANIEL B. BAKER,	of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.



The Public Meeting announced to take place at Jas. C. McRorey's on the 23rd instant, will be held on the 16th as it interferes with the meeting to be held in Anson on the 23rd. The Meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. J. Alexander and J. W. Osborne, Esqs., besides the other gentlemen named are expected to be present.

☞ *Our Raisin'.*—The Whigs of Mecklenburg are invited to attend in Charlotte on Saturday next, to assist in erecting a Log Cabin (*a Van Buren eye-sore*) to be taken to the Anson Celebration. We hope our country friends will bring us such decorations as will be in their power.

☞ *The Anson Celebration.*—All the Whigs from Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, who intend being present at the above Celebration and can do so conveniently, are requested to meet and encamp near the two Crooked Creeks on Thursday evening the 22d instant, and then march from there to the place of destination.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We have given entire this week the proceedings at Raleigh, on the 6th instant. Can any Whig read it without a glow of patriotism passing through his soul. How cheering to see the People meeting in their strength to reason together and to use every exertion to displace the present corrupt administration. This is a right guaranteed to us by our Bill of Rights, and as long as we do so with becoming respect to our high privileges we can have nothing to fear—but when we place ourselves on a level with the brutes there may be danger, but we hope there is a redeeming quality that will save our Party from descending to what ought to be disgusting to every reasonable man.

☞ *The King's Mountain Celebration.*—Well, gentle reader, this Celebration came off on the 7th, and if we should judge "the party" by our standard, their never was a act so terribly mortified in this world.—After circulating the report far and wide that Gen. Jackson, the "hero of two wars" and John C. Calhoun, were to be present, and every exertion used to make a show, lo! and behold, neither Jackson nor Calhoun, made their appearance on the day, (but we understand that an attempt was made to get an old man to suffer himself to be dressed up in uniform and to personate General Jackson, but he declined) and the people were regaled by Bedford Brown, and a few others of the same kidney, in a profuse abuse of Gen. Harrison, and no doubt the Bank-bought-Federal-Abolition-Whig-party also came in for a share. Upon the whole, as far as we can learn, it was a complete failure—the speaking was bad and what is worse the cooking was bad, the arrangements was bad, and the manners of the people were bad, for Loco Focos even complain of their want of politeness. It takes the Hard Cider boys to do the things that's nice.—The number present is variously estimated from 2500 to 15,000. As we were not present we are not able to say which comes the nearest to the truth; but a friend has furnished us with a full statement, which we give below, and in whose capacity to judge we have the utmost confidence. See it:

KING'S MOUNTAIN DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

Well, the great *great* celebration at King's Mountain is over! One of the mighty efforts of Van Burenism, ushered in with the flourish of trumpets, to sustain the existing dynasty, has actually taken place in our midst, *never to return!* Believing that *every body* who was *not* there would like to see a brief outline of the proceedings of the day, we hasten to satisfy their eager curiosities, however incompetent to the task, being disposed "nothing to extenuate, or aught set down in malice."

For several weeks previous to the celebration it was very earnestly and industriously reported through the country that a number of distinguished statesmen would be present; among whom Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun; the former being at a watering place in Buncombe county, N. C., three *or four days* travel distant, and the latter living sufficiently near to attend without much inconvenience. But to the sore disappointment of all, the "Hero of two wars," and "John C. Calhoun, *Sir Jo. John*," were so indifferent to the cause of Democracy in power as not to attend. Even on the morning of the celebration it was positively affirmed in our hearing by one of the managers that Calhoun was only twenty-five miles distant the day before on his road to—promotion. And still further to attract a multitude, and to prevent the report going abroad that it was only to be a Van Buren celebration, and thus keep away the Whigs, it was said that Wm. C. Preston and Waddy Thompson had actually accepted the invitation, and would be present.—Such were a few of the pitiful resorts put in requisition to command attention and secure numbers! But it all proved of little avail in acquiring political strength, the main object in view, as will be presently shown. In the meantime, we will proceed to designate the *big fish* who were really, visibly present.

The Star of the first magnitude, then, was the distinguished, the illustrious Bedford Brown! of Black Line and *disobedient* memory. The remaining Stars of the *same aspect*, and belonging to the same groupe of *golden ages* were Wm. Davis of S. C., H. W. Connor, Charles Fisher, Burton Craige, &c., all of whom played the orator to the infinite delight of *the party*, dealing profusely in the usual slang, scurrility and perversion of facts which characterize the columns of the Globe, Standard, Enquirer and other Tory prints in the pay and support of the present administration. Davis spoke first, and declaimed against the speculation of the U. S. Bank, Slavery, &c. Mal. Conner next delivered a *prepared* speech on Federalism—Alex. Hamilton and limited monarchy—Baltimore Convention composed of Abolitionists—the "man Gen. Harrison," &c. To those of us who had before heard the Major it was an old song, but to many of the poor, deluded South Carolinians it was *almost* genuine eloquence. It was indeed delivered with considerable fluency and energy—full of *characters* but not pathetic or soul-stirring—tolerably strong and vehement but not sublime. The great Bedford, who arrived after the speaking commenced, next held forth in strains of unmeasured eloquence, but looked really so *Strange* with it all, that common sympathy for one whose days are numbered, compels us to withhold a pointed remarks which we might be otherwise disposed to make. He was not *long*, for which we commend him, knowing his time is *short*. Charles Fisher, whose memory was so wretchedly treacherous at Washington as to forget the known will of a large majority of his constituents, also "defined his position" to the utter astonishment of his new *hearers*, and no doubt won several Van Buren laurels. At no time during the political harangues was there more than three hundred in attendance; the great mass of the people instead of listening to the *detail* of falsehood from party *spirits* were more deeply engaged with the *retail* of ardent spirits. We enquired in the evening of a sleepy Van Burenite how many converts could be claim. His answer was only one—a heedless youth, who had actually gone so far as to tear up Graham's Circular! So much for the Orators of the Day and their brilliant success!—But there are other features of this Democratic Celebration we wish to notice.

The whole number of persons on the ground was about 4000. One of the managers informed me there were 172 four-wheeled vehicles, but to allow for buggies, *carts*, slides, &c., which might be overlooked, say 250 with an average of 10 persons to each, and we still only have 2500. To these add as many more for horsemen and foot-man and the aggregate we think will be a fair one. But to be *more liberal*, approaching as nearly as possible to the Van Buren estimate, and including men, women, children and negroes we will set the multitude down at 5000. We have been thus particular, knowing the number will be proclaimed to the world in every Van Buren sheet as amounting to 8,000, 10,000 *or* perhaps 12,000. At least three-fourths of the number were attracted to the celebration, through the false report of Gen. Jackson's expected presence, and other delusive inducements—so little has the defence of Van Buren Democracy *in itself* to secure attention!

The dinner was furnished by the citizens of York District, S. C. and Lincoln County, N. C.; the battle ground being near the limits of the two States. The meat, consisting of beef, pork and mutton, was so wretchedly *barbacued* that the dinner was indeed a fair specimen of *barbarism*. It was smoked, ashy, and much of it so *rare* done that many, to whom a barbacue was a novelty, will hereafter be *rare* at such feasts. About 25 or 30 ladies came out to witness the celebration, for whom a short and separate table was prepared, but the poor creatures could not eat such stuff, and who was *there on the ground* that could blame them? The ladies are not so voracious or hound like as to swallow down every thing! Oh, no, Van Burenites, the ladies are too much in favor of Reform for that. And had it not been for cake and cider wagons (some of it hard) the ladies would have fared badly indeed. During the whole day the constant din, noise and confusion which prevailed around among the numerous groggeries entirely prevented the *sober* from receiving enjoyment or satisfaction. Besides a great many whom we witnessed "half seas over," not a few were actually drunk—shot in the head, and lying prostrate on the ground, reminding us forcibly of the time, when, prior to the battle of King's Mountain the Tories had the ascendancy *in this same section of country*, but were completely subdued by the Whigs on the 7th of October, 1780, and many *left dead*. Even so now, the Whigs are preparing for a great battle in November for the restoration of their invaded rights, and the maintenance of their Freedom as pure and unsullied as it was transmitted to them by their forefathers. Our watchword is "a Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union;" and although many such Tory assemblages, and struggling, dying efforts of Van Burenism may be exhibited in our *midst*, yet they will all prove in vain, and worse than in vain. The day of our redemption from corrupt, extravagant, and unholy rulers is at hand, and *we shall conquer, if we do our duty*.

A SPECTATOR.

☞ *A Mob at Huntingdon.*—JOHN W. BAER, the Buckeye Blacksmith, publishes a card in the Lewistown Gazette, from which it appears that he was recently most ruffianly assailed by a set of loco-foco rowdies, in the borough of Huntingdon. He says:

"I addressed a meeting in the court house at Huntingdon, but while speaking, the windows of the court house were smashed in with large stones, both the glass and the sashes, by a gang of Locofoco ruffians, headed and led on by a *state officer*, a superintendent on the canal, the *constable* of the town, and by a printer there. One of the stones struck me; I, however, persisted in finishing my speech. On leaving the court house, I was assaulted by another volley of stones, one of which struck an aged man by my side. In making my way to Mr. M'Connel's tavern, I was assailed by a volley of eggs, many of which struck around the door, as I walked into the house. Many of these ruffians were taken from the line of the canal. After this they spread themselves through different parts of the town in small parties, to prevent my escape. Some of them were heard to swear that nothing "but my blood would satisfy them." They numbered in all upwards of 74 persons; the larger part of them went down to the landing, supposing I would take the packet, which I intended to do.—There was about 1 o'clock at night. At this time, Mr. Horrell, a member of the Van Buren party, very kindly told me that "If I valued my life, I must not go down to the boat!" I thanked him for his kindness, and took his advice. I was therefore compelled to get a friend to bring me down in a gig, or chaise, to Lewistown, where I arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and thus escaped the bloodhounds who thirsted for my life. I should state, however, that when the boat arrived at Huntingdon, in the night, 25 of them boarded her, and notwithstanding the captain assured them I was not aboard, they insisted on going below and searching. They remained aboard until they reached the locks about two miles below town—they calculated I would get aboard there, which was the reason of their going down. I returned my thanks to Mr. Horrell, who, though a member of the opposite party, behaved like a gentleman, and was the means of preserving me from the hands of the *hired banditti* who wished to destroy me. One of them had become so intoxicated, that in attempting to get on the packet, he fell off into the canal. The captain of the packet, whose name I do not recollect, is a member of the Van Buren party and will confirm my statement, as to what took place at the landing, and on board the boat. I consider such desperate and lawless attempts the evidence of a *sinking* party, and I have the rich satisfaction of believing that their career is rapidly drawing to a close, and that the government will be restored to its former purity, by the triumphant election of that *honest man*, William Henry Harrison; under him, I am sure there will be no "gag law"—and then every man may speak his sentiments without fear.

I shall continue to spread facts and documents before the people up to the time of the election. My grandfather and two of my uncles died in the war of the Revolution, fighting for our liberties—and my father was wounded in the late war, while fighting the battles of his country. I think, therefore, as an American freeman, I am entitled to the liberty of thought and freedom of speech. I am determined to exercise both.

The present contest is between the office-holders and the people. The latter will certainly triumph.

JOHN W. BAER.

☞ *Georgia.*—We have a few returns from the Georgia election. Richmond, Taliaferro, Burke and Bibb, have elected Whigs. Savannah gave an increased Van Buren majority. The Augusta Constitutionalist, in noticing these returns, remarks "that the returns to be received during two or three days will be entirely favorable to the Harrison ticket," but expresses a confidence that their "friends abroad may rest assured that Georgia is safe for Van Buren, and that the democratic ticket is sure to be elected." Gentlemen you are too confident!

Later.—Since penning the above, information is received by passengers in the Southern Stage, who report returns from 55 counties, and in which the Harrison Ticket is 5000, ahead. 'Amos, stop that Ball! It can't be stopped!'

The Georgia Constitutionalist gives the following result in 23 counties for Congress:

VAN BUREN.		HARRISON.	
Colquitt,	9,613	Dawson,	12,577
Cooper,	9,579	Habersham,	12,531
Black,	9,560	Alford,	12,481
Campbell,	9,547	Nisbet,	12,537
Hillyer,	9,541	Warren,	12,483
Iverson,	9,559	King,	12,476
Lumpkin,	9,615	Gamble,	12,501
Patterson,	9,519	Merriwether,	12,449
Pooler,	2,532	Foster,	12,500

There is every reason to believe that the Whigs will elect their candidates for Congress and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Tell Chapman to Crow.

☞ *The Gold Spoon Candidate.*—The charge of gross waste of Public Money by the Jackson-Van Buren party has, more than any thing else, had the effect of calling public attention to the management of the affairs of Government, therefore every attempt is made to prove the assertions of the Whigs untrue. Mr. Ogle is called the biggest liar in the world, and so with every man who has independence enough to expose the corruptions of our rulers. Since the election of Gen. Jackson money was expended for extravagant articles of furniture such as GOLD SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS, and such other articles as a President of a Republican People should never have thought of possessing, yet it is stated that these articles were purchased by a former President. As we know every attempt will be made to gull the people into this belief, we give the receipts as published by Mr. Ogle, and which clearly shows that they were purchased under Gen. Jackson's Reforming Administration:

"Received, June 29, 1833, four thousand three hundred and eight dollars eighty-two cents, being in full for the within service of plate. GEO. W. SOUTH."

"I certify that I have received into the President's House all the articles contained in the within service, and they are intended for the use of the President's House.

J. BOULANGER."

"Washington, July 1, 1833.

☞ *Bunker Hill Declaration.*—We have given on our first page to-day the Declaration set forth and adopted by the Convention which assembled on Bunker Hill in August last. We consider it one of the finest papers we have ever read. It is said to be from the pen of Mr. Webster. It breathes a lofty patriotism, and no man who can indite such a paper is an enemy to his country.

A WORD IN SEASON.

We very often [illegible] on the subject [illegible] article from the "Boar" [illegible] to the purpose, that we adopt it as our own.—*Kal. Register.*

Let every Whig be at his Post!—The 16th of November is the day appointed by law for the meeting of the *Legislature* of this State. We hope every Whig member will be here, ready to answer to his name. The election of Speakers, let it be borne in mind, is a matter of great importance, and will take place on the first day. We would call the attention of the Senators especially to the fact, that the Whigs have but a small majority in that branch of the Legislature; and it is highly important that every one of them should be in his seat when the roll is called. The absence of a single Senator may give the Administration party an advantage which all experience has proved they would not scruple to employ in defiance of the will of the people and every principle of fairness and justice. Every Van Buren man will, we doubt not, be present; and no excuse, short of absolute *impossibility*, will justify the failure of any Whig to be *at his post*, AT THE TIME.

Gratifying Picture of our Country.—It must certainly be regarded as a most gratifying sign that with all the excitement which now pervades the country from one end to the other, on the Presidential question, there is little to offend or alarm the lovers of good order, or threaten the security of Republicanism. Millions of people are in unrestrained motion, and even ferment. Frequent Conventions of zealous partizans, attended by ten, twenty, or forty thousands, and listening for hours, and sometimes days, to the most impassioned, earnest and eloquent orators, are held in all parts of the land, and nearly with as much order and quietness as a Sabbath gathering for religious purposes. No other country in the world could do it. The most stable nation of Europe would reel like a drunkard—would be convulsed with revolution, and drenched with blood, in such an experiment upon the populace. Think of such Conventions in Paris or London, with all their note of preparation, and eloquence of speech, and you think of a revolution. To the enemies of republican forms, the political agitations of this country may appear precursive of its end. To us, it is the most assuring token of permanence and power that a great people assembling, as is the want of cars, like waves or storm clouds, are yet so far the intelligent masters of their passions, that they can deliberate and retire from the most exciting gathering in peace and good temper.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

THOMAS MORRIS, a late Van Buren Senator from Ohio, and who is a zealous abolitionist, thus speaks of General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren as connected with the subject of abolition. It will be observed that he says:—"*Gen. Harrison, I am well convinced, is in feeling and principle*, a more devoted pro-slavery man, than Mr. VAN BUREN, WHO I BELIEVE IS FEELING IS ANTI-SLAVERY."

"It may be true that the Abolitionists were gratified with the selection of General Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency; if so, it was because Mr. Clay was rejected, not that the lot fell on General Harrison. I am well satisfied that neither of these gentlemen ought to be supported by Abolitionists. Mr. Clay's famous speech in Congress on the slave question has left them without hope as to him. General Harrison, I am well convinced, is in feeling and principle, a more devoted pro-slavery man, than Mr. Van Buren, who, I believe, in feeling is anti-slavery. I venture these opinions now, without giving my reasons for them, which I may however do at some future day."

What do our Southern friends think of this? If Mr. Van Buren is in feeling an *abolitionist ought the South to trust him?*—*Wil. Adv.*

Which is the worst?—Rufus King voted, when in the Senate of the United States, that Missouri should not have the privilege of holding slaves in her borders. He has been the subject of odium against Southern men ever since he gave that vote.—Perhaps though Mr. King gave this unpopular vote under the influence of those very instructions which had been principally gotten up and supported by the Negro Witness Chief, whilst a member of the New York Legislature. Which is the worst, the murderer who stabs an individual to the heart, on his couch of midnight repose, or the wretch who hires and persuades him to perform the act?—*Ral. Reg.*

A Sub-Treasury Advocate.—Gordon D. Boyd who stole $50,937 29 of the people's Money while Receiver at Columbus, Miss., is endeavoring to convince the people of Kosciusko, Miss., of the advantages of the Sub-Treasury scheme, by editing a Loco-Foco paper in that place.

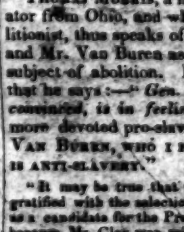
NOTICE

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to form a new County out of a portion of Mecklenburg and Anson, to be called Union.

Oct. 14, 1840.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON



HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 8.

Brandy, Peach,	a		40 a 50
do Apple,	37 a 40		
Bacon,	8 a 9		30 a 37
Beeswax,	a 22		a
Bale Rope,	6 a 10		6 a 7
Coffee,	12½ a 13		9 a 10
Cotton,	6 a 6½		10 a 12
do Bagging,	16 a 20		20 a 21
Corn,	50 a 60		50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 95		30 a
Flour,	4.50 a 4.62½		13 a 20

CHERAW—OCTOBER 5.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	6½ a 6¾
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	11 a 12
Bagging,	20 a 25	Molasses,	a
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Nails,	10 a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Powder,	6 a 7
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Shot,	6 a 7
Corn,	50 a 60	Sugar,	8½ a 9
Flour,	4.50 a 4.62½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	1.00 a 1.05

CAMDEN—OCTOBER 10.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron, Russia,	6 a 7
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do English,	4 a 5
Bagging,	24 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Butter,	12 a 20	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	9 a 9½	Sugar,	8 a 9
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	60 a
Corn,	60 a	do bbls.	90 a
Flour,	6½ a	Tallow,	10 a 11½

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 8.

Bagging, Hemp	23 a 27	Corn,	63 a 75
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Oats,	40 a 42
Bacon, round,	7 a 10	Iron, Swedish,	6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 25	do English,	4 a 6
Cotton,	8½ a 9½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	3.50 a 4.00	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 42
Flour, country,	4.50 a 4.62½	do N. O.	39 a 40

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 3.

Bacon,	6½ a 7	Lard,	13½ a 13
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 20	Mackerel, No. 1	15 a 16
do Tow	12 a 13	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11	do No. 3	6 a 8
Cotton, upland	7¾ a 8	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	9 a 11	Rice,	4.25 a 4.37½
Corn,	55 a 60	Shingles, sawn,	2.50 a 3.00
Flour,	5.25 a 6.25	do split,	1.00 a 1.50
Iron, Russia,	6.50 a 7.00	do T. Island	2.00 a 2.50
do Swedes,	6 a 6½	Salt,	1.10 a 1.15
Molasses, Cuba	34 a 36	Lard and Lamp	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 28	Tar,	2.25 a 2.50

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS

AND

Gymnastic Equestrian Establishment.

Under the immediate direction of

POGG & STICKNEY, Proprietors.

Will be exhibited in Charlotte on Thursday, the 15th of October,

For One Day and Night only.

THE MANAGERS of the Philadelphia Amphitheatre, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that their splendid

EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,

will perform as above.

The Proprietors have also the honor to make the public acquainted with the fact, that their Company comprises a combination of talent and brilliant appointments that have never before concentrated, either here or elsewhere, and that will probably never be presented again by any Company that may succeed it. The Proprietors of the Philadelphia Amphitheatre have been induced to embark upon this expensive expedition chiefly with the view of removing from this noble, classic, and time-honored amusement, the obloquy which of late years, has been cast upon it by exhibitions offensive both to taste and morality, and to restore the OLYMPIAN GAMES of antiquity in all their primitive purity and simplicity.

In the varied feats exhibited in the Arena, will be witnessed the wonderful power and resources with which the God of Nature has endowed his creatures for their protection—exhibitions, which, (when properly conducted) while they command our admiration by the graceful and elegant flexibility of the human frame, brought into action by these manly, healthful and athletic exercises, give to the beholder that confidence of his superiority over all other animal creation so necessary for his security and happiness.

SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.

This department of the Establishment has never been approached by any similar exhibition in the world, as regards numbers, symmetry of form, beauty of appearance, fleet travelling, and astonishing performances. The flattering notices that were bestowed upon this splendid STUD OF HORSES by all who have witnessed their movements, as well as the high encomiums bestowed upon them by the leading papers of Philadelphia, will of themselves sustain the managers in the assertion above made.

A Splendid Band,

composed of the first Musicians in the country, in the skilful performances of various instruments, will enliven the entertainments constantly, by a selection of the newest and most popular Airs, Marches and Waltzes.

☞ Performance will commence at 11 o'clock in the Afternoon, and at 7½ o'clock at Night.

☞ PRICE OF ADMITTANCE—Boxes 50 cents; Children and Servants half price.

☞ Seats are fixed on the most scientific plan for all Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor the Exhibition with their presence. The Pit is entirely enclosed for Ladies.

October 6, 1840.

☞ *The above Company will exhibit at Cook's Store on Friday the 16th, and at Ball Air on Saturday the 17th Instant.*

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also, a few reams of Writing Paper.

LADIES FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The following capital ju de'cepnt is from the New York Mercury, and admirably hits off the prevailing mode of describing the monstrosities of the month. The mingled air of bad French and worse English is the extreme: Chapeau colour de bestemilk, crevasse de potato tops, et calleche; sleeves flouncified, puckered behind, pouted before, and pinched behind; cloche all'oiseau, or calico, par coup de vent, des leur apparezer par' usage de la pouss'ere, des leur arrivee; waist compresse, a la sangle; waist compresse, a la guepe et a la vasp; waist compresse, a la cuirasse; waist compresse, a la Grecque; waist compresse, a la Venus de Medicis; waist compresse, a la Diane de Poitiers; waist compresse, a la Cleopatre; waist compresse, a la Sylphide; waist compresse, a la Chinoise; waist compresse, a la Turque; waist compresse, a la Polonaise; waist compresse, a la Hottentot; waist compresse, a la Zingara; waist compresse, a la Bloomer; waist compresse, a la Pantalette; waist compresse, a la Crinoline; waist compresse, a la Grisette; waist compresse, a la Ballerine; waist compresse, a la Fantaisie; waist compresse, a la Mode; waist compresse, a la Fashion; waist compresse, a la Folie; waist compresse, a la Deuce; waist compresse, a la Devil; waist compresse, a la Mischief; waist compresse, a la Fiddlestick; waist compresse, a la Fiddle-de-dee; waist compresse, a la Humbug; waist compresse, a la Gracious; waist compresse, a la Goodness; waist compresse, a la Mercy; waist compresse, a la Patience; waist compresse, a la Fortune; waist compresse, a la Misfortune; waist compresse, a la Bonaparte; waist compresse, a la Blucher; waist compresse, a la Wellington; waist compresse, a la Pitt; waist compresse, a la Fox; waist compresse, a la Nelson; waist compresse, a la Collingwood; waist compresse, a la Hardy; waist compresse, a la Cockburn; waist compresse, a la Hotspur; waist compresse, a la Tom Thumb; waist compresse, a la Jack Horner; waist compresse, a la Jack Sprat; waist compresse, a la Jack Pudding; waist compresse, a la Jack Ketch; waist compresse, a la Jack Frost; waist compresse, a la Jack Tar; waist compresse, a la Jack Ass; waist compresse, a la Jack Straw; waist compresse, a la Jack Robinson; waist compresse, a la Jack Dandy; waist compresse, a la Jack Dandy; waist compresse, a la Jack Dandy